

Mozambique – Complex Emergency and Tropical Cyclone

JUNE 15, 2023

SITUATION AT A GLANCE

3.1 MILLION	2 MILLION	976,000	834,300	966,200
Number of People Facing Crisis—IPC 3—Levels of Acute Food Insecurity <i>UN – March 2023</i>	Number of People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Northern Mozambique <i>UN – February 2023</i>	Number of People in Need as a Result of Tropical Cyclone Freddy, Floods, and Cholera <i>UN – March 2023</i>	Number of IDPs Affected by Conflict in Northern Mozambique <i>UN – March 2023</i>	Acres of Land Adversely Affected by Tropical Cyclone Freddy and Flooding <i>UN – March 2023</i>

- To address mounting humanitarian needs resulting from compounding crises, including the effects of Tropical Cyclone Freddy, flooding, and a countrywide cholera outbreak, the UN amended Mozambique's HRP, calling for an additional \$138 million in funding to assist people in need through September 2023.
- While NSAG violence in northern Mozambique's Cabo Delgado Province has significantly decreased to date in 2023 compared to 2022, the scale of humanitarian need and protection concerns in the province continues to grow.
- More than 834,300 individuals remained displaced due to NSAG violence and protracted insecurity in northern Mozambique's Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa provinces as of March, prolonging the scale of humanitarian needs, according to IOM.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

For the Mozambique Response in FY 2023

USAID/BHA¹

\$ 80,982,426

For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 7

Total

\$ 80,982,426

¹ USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

UN Issues Tropical Cyclone Freddy, Floods, and Cholera Response Plan, Targeting Approximately 815,000 People in Mozambique

The UN published an addendum to the 2023 Mozambique Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) in late March to address mounting humanitarian needs from Tropical Cyclone Freddy, flooding, and cholera, identifying 976,000 people in need as a result of the compounded crises. The plan calls for \$138 million to reach 815,000 people across eight of the country's 11 provinces with assistance from March to September, in addition to the nearly \$513 million requested in the initial HRP to address needs in conflict-affected northern Mozambique. Extensive damage to infrastructure and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities resulting from Tropical Cyclone Freddy, as well as the cyclone-induced acceleration of a previously existing cholera outbreak, prompted the need to scale up humanitarian assistance, the UN reports. Tropical Cyclone Freddy and subsequent floods adversely affected nearly 1.2 million people, displaced more than 184,000 people, and destroyed more than 129,000 houses after making dual landfalls over Mozambique on February 24 and March 11, according to the UN and the Government of the Republic of Mozambique (GoRM). Furthermore, the cyclone and floods adversely affected an estimated 966,200 acres of land, risking widespread crop losses. Health actors recorded approximately 32,200 suspected cases of cholera and 141 related deaths throughout Mozambique between September 2022 and June 10, 2023, with approximately 25,300 cases—nearly 80 percent—reported since late February, according to the GoRM and the UN World Health Organization (WHO). The Cyclone Freddy, Floods, and Cholera Response Plan identifies food security, health, livelihoods, protection, and WASH assistance as priority needs; as of mid-May, relief actors had reached nearly 480,600 people with assistance through the plan, the UN reports.

Humanitarian Needs, Protection Concerns Persist in Cabo Delgado Despite Reduction in NSAG Violence

The scale of violent conflict in Cabo Delgado reached its lowest five-month total since 2021 from January to May 2023, with a marked reduction in non-state armed group (NSAG) violence in the province during the first five months of the year, according to relief actors. While improved security has eased some humanitarian access impediments and enabled returns for internally displaced persons (IDPs), the scale of humanitarian need continues to grow, as indicated by the northern Mozambique HRP, which identifies 2 million people in need across Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa, a 25 percent increase from 2022. In early 2023, political violence events remained well below 2022 levels, with 53 NSAG-involved violent events resulting in 14 civilian deaths during the first four months of the year compared with 122 NSAG-involved violent events resulting in 124 civilian deaths during the same period in 2022, ACLED reports. NSAG actors marginally escalated violent activity in May, following a lull in NSAG-initiated security incidents during the overlap of the Islamic holy month of Ramadan and the October-to-April rainy season, which restricts NSAG actors' ability to move and historically results in diminished violence. Additionally, NSAG elements largely shifted the focus of their attacks toward security forces rather than civilian targets and concentrated activities in a cluster of districts in Cabo Delgado—namely Macomia, Meluco, Mocimboa da Praia, Muidumbe, and Nangade—from January through May 2023, according to ACLED.

In parallel, NSAG-initiated non-violent interactions with local communities have increased since March, including NSAG elements' attempts to appeal for support from local communities, according to relief actors. Community outreach efforts by NSAG actors—typically while armed and particularly along Cabo Delgado's eastern coastline—have increasingly involved behavior that heightens civilian protection concerns due to the risk of violent escalation, with NSAG conduct including speaking with villagers,

purchasing food and supplies, and coercing individuals to comply with their orders under threat of violence, ACLED reports. Furthermore, the impacts of conflict-related displacement, particularly on women and girls in Cabo Delgado, emphasizes the need for relief actors to employ vulnerability-based targeting to ensure that the most at-risk populations receive assistance as such protection concerns persist.

More Than 834,300 People Remain Displaced in Northern Mozambique

More than 834,300 individuals—including more than 781,000 people within Cabo Delgado alone—remained displaced due to NSAG violence and protracted insecurity in northern Mozambique as of March, despite improved security conditions, according to International Organization Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). More than 420,000 former IDPs returned to their places of origin in northern Mozambique as of March. The March 2023 DTM indicates that, while IDP figures decreased by 195,000 since November 2022, only approximately 68,000 IDPs returned to their locality of origin in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, or Niassa. The difference in figures can be attributed to a number of factors, including access constraints limiting data collection in multiple districts due to cyclonic damage and security concerns and redoubled efforts to verify previous IDP tabulations, according to relief actors. Metuge, Mueda, and Pemba City districts have continued to host the largest IDP populations since November 2022, IOM reports. Among all IDPs surveyed for the DTM, 65 percent were residing in host communities, whereas 35 percent were residing in displacement sites, as of March. Displaced communities throughout northern Mozambique continue to face severe humanitarian needs, particularly access to documentation, food, livelihoods, shelter and settlements, and WASH support, according to IOM. Many IDPs are returning to conflict-affected districts that lack adequate basic services and critical infrastructure and where volatile security conditions remain, risking renewed displacement. For example, a mid-April NSAG attack on Miangelewa village in Muidumbe prompted the further displacement of approximately 500 IDPs who had returned one week prior.

Climatic Shocks Impact Crop Yields, Diminish Food Security Outcomes

Climatic shocks—such as cyclones, dry spells, and flooding—are expected to adversely affect crop yields and diminish food security outcomes across Mozambique in 2023, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Reduced food supplies and cyclonic damage or destruction to agricultural fields have also led to elevated prices for staple foods, with food inflation rising to 18.2 percent countrywide in March, up from 16.7 percent in February, FEWS NET reports. Dry spells, erratic rainfall, and the lingering effects of Tropical Cyclone Freddy are expected to drive Crisis—IPC 3—levels of acute food insecurity through September in shock-affected areas of central and southern Mozambique, particularly in Gaza, Inhambane, Maputo, Sofala, and Zambezia provinces.² In Cabo Delgado, relief actors anticipate that erratic rainfall in December 2022 and January 2023 will likely prompt diminished crop yields in the province through the conclusion of the harvest season in June. Communities in hard-to-reach, conflict-affected areas of northeastern Cabo Delgado continue to face Crisis levels of acute food insecurity, whereas individuals in areas accessible to humanitarian assistance across much of the rest of the province are experiencing Stressed—IPC 2—outcomes, although FEWS NET indicates that food security conditions would worsen in the absence of assistance. Many IDPs and returnees throughout Mozambique face limited access to food and livelihood opportunities, driving crisis-affected populations' reliance on humanitarian assistance to meet basic food needs.

² The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a multi-partner initiative that developed a standardized scale to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries and time, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5—for acute food insecurity.

KEY FIGURES



\$37.8 Million

In dedicated
FY 2023 USG support
for emergency food
assistance



\$1.6 Million

In dedicated
FY 2023 USG support
for protection
programming

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

FOOD ASSISTANCE AND NUTRITION

USAID/BHA is supporting partners to provide agriculture, food, and nutrition assistance in Mozambique, as protracted conflict, displacement, and climatic events continue to result in acute food insecurity and malnutrition throughout the country. With USAID/BHA and other donor support, the UN World Food Program (WFP) reached more than 363,000 individuals with emergency food assistance in Cabo Delgado in March, including supporting approximately 26,000 individuals through the UN agency's School Feeding in Emergency and Recovery program. In addition, WFP delivered early recovery kits—which can include items such as fishing boxes; livestock, such as chickens; a mix of seeds; and tools—to approximately 24,000 households in IDP and host communities between July and December 2022 to reduce conflict-affected populations' reliance on food assistance. Furthermore, USAID/BHA partner the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) provides life-saving nutrition services to conflict-affected populations, including children and adolescents, in northern Mozambique. With USAID/BHA and other donor support, UNICEF screened approximately 229,000 children ages 6–59 months for acute malnutrition and provided treatment for severe acute malnutrition to nearly 18,600 children in northern Mozambique between August 2021 and March 2023.

PROTECTION

The U.S. Government (USG) supports seven partners to address protection concerns among conflict- and cyclone-affected populations in Mozambique. USAID/BHA funds CARE, FHI 360, IOM, Save the Children Federation (SCF), and UNICEF to provide mental health and psychosocial support, child protection programming, gender-based violence (GBV) prevention, and other specialized protection services to IDPs and host community members throughout the country. USAID/BHA partner UNICEF supported nearly 363,000 people with GBV risk mitigation and response services and provided comprehensive case management, such as family tracing and unification or alternative care, to more than 6,300 children in northern Mozambique between August 2021 and March 2023.

U.S. Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) supported access to legal documentation for more than 18,000 people from displaced and host communities throughout 2022, enhancing their access to basic services. In April 2023 alone, UNHCR and its partners assisted nearly 900 people in Cabo Delgado and approximately 850 people in Nampula in re-acquiring lost or destroyed civil documentation. The State/PRM partner also supported protection monitoring interviews for more than 3,200 IDP and returnee families in 18 sites across six districts of Cabo Delgado in April.



\$2.2 Million

In dedicated
FY 2023 USG support
for health programming

HEALTH

U.S. Government partners provide health programming—often integrated with nutrition and WASH activities—throughout Mozambique to reduce the spread of communicable diseases and facilitate access to primary health care services. With USAID/BHA support, Action contre la Faim (ACF) conducted 18 mobile health visits and provided technical support to 10 health facilities in Mueda, supporting nearly 24,000 health consultations, more than 10,700 malnutrition screenings for children ages five years and younger, and nearly 2,400 nutrition-specific interventions for children in April alone.

Additionally, the international NGO (INGO) promoted WASH messaging, reaching more than 1,400 people in Mueda and prompting communities in the district to construct 141 home handwashing stations and 103 latrines to date in support of health objectives. In April 2023, State/PRM partner UNHCR reached 3,400 people with awareness raising campaigns on cholera prevention and control.



\$8.7 Million

In dedicated
FY 2023 USG support
through WASH
assistance

WASH

USAID/BHA supports 11 partners to address populations' hygiene needs, improve access to safe drinking water, and prevent the spread of communicable diseases through several dedicated WASH interventions throughout Mozambique. USAID/BHA partner UNICEF provided nearly 100,000 people with improved access to safe drinking water and reached more than 137,000 people with hygiene promotion activities to address WASH needs in conflict-affected northern Mozambique between August 2021 and March 2023. Furthermore, USAID/BHA supported CARE to distribute nearly 2,200 hygiene kits—including buckets, female hygiene products and underwear, soap, water containers, and water disinfection supplies—and nearly 780 shelter kits—comprising blankets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, and other shelter related items—to households affected by Tropical Cyclone Freddy in Inhambane's Govuro District and Zambezia's Namacurra District as of April 10. Additionally, the INGO registered 1,400 individuals for assistance in Inhambane and Zambezia and conducted health- and WASH-focused needs assessments in six districts of the same provinces as of the same date.

CONTEXT IN BRIEF

- In 2017, local political grievances—exacerbated by growing competition over liquefied natural gas reserves, fisheries, and mineral resources—gave rise to a nascent insurgency in Cabo Delgado. The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria–Mozambique (ISIS-M) carried out escalating attacks on security forces and civilian population centers throughout the province in subsequent years, resulting in significant civilian casualties, exacerbating local food insecurity, and driving mass population displacement in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa.
- In 2020, ISIS-M elements gained control of large swathes of Cabo Delgado’s Macomia, Mocímboa da Praia, and Muidumbe, including Mocímboa da Praia town. In March 2021, insurgent forces launched a deadly attack on the critical port town of Palma in Cabo Delgado’s Palma District, driving a new wave of displacement throughout northern Mozambique and minimizing humanitarian access to populations in need in northern Cabo Delgado. Beginning in July, Rwanda Defense Forces and the Southern Africa Development Community Standby Force Mission in Mozambique deployed to the region to support GoRM-led offensives against ISIS-M enclaves and restore security in Cabo Delgado, resulting in the rapid recapture of ISIS-M-held territory, improved humanitarian access, and initial IDP returns. However, large areas of Cabo Delgado remain inaccessible to relief actors, and NSAG attacks on civilian populations continue to drive widespread acute food insecurity and humanitarian needs.
- On November 3, 2022, U.S. Ambassador Peter H. Vrooman renewed a declaration of humanitarian need (DHN) due to the ongoing complex emergency in northern Mozambique. USAID/BHA continues to support food-insecure and at-risk IDPs and host community members with food assistance and other emergency interventions to improve agricultural production and revitalize livelihoods. In addition, USAID/BHA funding supports the provision of health care, protection services, shelter, safe drinking water, and improved WASH infrastructure among conflict-affected communities.
- Recurrent tropical cyclones pose a serious threat to food security, infrastructure, and public health in Mozambique. In February and March, Tropical Cyclone Freddy made consecutive landfalls in central Mozambique, adversely affecting nearly 1.2 million people—many of whom were still recovering from the impacts of 2022 cyclones—and damaging or destroying critical infrastructure, including health centers, housing, and WASH services. In response to elevated humanitarian needs exacerbated by Tropical Cyclone Freddy, Ambassador Vrooman issued a second DHN on March 3, 2023. USAID/BHA continues to support cyclone-affected populations in Mozambique with food assistance, critical relief commodities, shelter, and WASH assistance.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE IN FY 2023¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			
ACF	Agriculture; Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS); Health; Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA); Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA); Nutrition; WASH	Cabo Delgado	\$7,500,000
CARE	Agriculture, WASH	Inhambane, Zambezia	\$1,350,000
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Cabo Delgado	\$2,000,000
iDE	Agriculture, Monitoring and Evaluation	Cabo Delgado	\$4,530,560
International NGO Safety Organization (INSO)	HCIMA	Cabo Delgado, Manica, Sofala	\$1,000,000
IOM	HCIMA; Humanitarian Policy, Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Cabo Delgado	\$7,080,000
MENTOR	Health, WASH	Cabo Delgado	\$2,499,984
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Agriculture, ERMS, MPCA, Shelter and Settlements	Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa	\$6,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa	\$5,500,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIMA	Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa	\$1,000,000
WFP	ERMS; Food Assistance—Food Vouchers, Local, Regional, and International Procurement; HCIMA; Logistics	Cabo Delgado, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Nampula, Niassa, Sofala, Zambezia	\$42,500,000
Program Support			\$21,882
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE MOZAMBIQUE RESPONSE IN FY 2023			\$80,982,426

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of June 15, 2023.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed, often in the affected region; reduce the burden on scarce resources, such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space; can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: cidi.org
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at reliefweb.int.

USAID/BHA bulletins appear on the USAID website at [usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work](https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work)